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Since 1945, the functions of the Main Administration of Military Training have apparently been confined to premilitary training, with civilian training left to the civil defense organization (Osoaviakhim, Dosarm, Dosflot, and Dosav, and now Dosaaf).

The basic statute governing premilitary training is the above-cited law on military service of September 1939, which calls for elementary military training for all pupils of the 5th to 7th grades, and premilitary training for pupils of the 8th to 10th grades. Under this law, students at the vuz (higher educational institution) level are also required to take premilitary training.

According to a 13 August 1946 decree of the Council of Ministers USSR, as reported in the Moscow newspaper *Voennoye Obozreniye* on 17 January 1947, the elementary military training program established for boys of the 5th to 7th grades is confined to physical training and is not directly military training.

The 1939 law said nothing about the exemption or deferment of students. However, a 15 September 1943 decree of the Council of People's Commissars USSR specified 83 technical vuzes whose students were to be exempted from the draft. This decree, as published in *Vysshaya Shkola, Osnovnyye Postanovleniya, Prikazy i Instruksii* (The Higher School -- Basic Decrees, Orders and Instructions), "Sovetskaya Nauka" Publishing House, Moscow, 1945, pages 73-81, also listed *tekhnikums* (secondary special educational institutions) under various people's commissariats whose students were exempt from induction into the Red Army.

The second edition of *Vysshaya Shkola, Osnovnyye Postanovleniya, Prikazy i Instruksii* (1946, pages 113-114) carried a 28 January 1945 decree of the Council of People's Commissars on the reorganization of the Moscow Planning Institute into the Moscow State Economics Institute, extending the provisions of the 1943 law to the institute's undergraduates, and also exempting graduate students from the draft.

It is not known whether the 1943 law has been extended to cover more *tekhnikums* and *vuzes*. However on 6 June 1950 *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* (Alma-Ata) published a notice of enrollment of new students at the Kazakh Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, one of the technical vuzes on the 1943 list, specifying that all students were deferred from army service. This demonstrated that the law was still in effect as of that date.

That the students of some Soviet educational institutions do not enjoy a deferred status was demonstrated in a 28 July 1955 advertisement in *Komsomol'skaya Pravda* (Moscow) for enrollment in the Derkul'skiy Horse Trainer and Jockey School, which specified that this Ukrainian secondary educational institution was not accepting members of the classes of 1936 and 1937 because they would be called up for army service before completion of the school's 2-year course.

The material presented below, divided into the categories of military training and draft exemption, has been given in chronological order. The text of the 13 August 1946 decree of the Council of Ministers USSR, limiting military training to pupils of secondary schools, is unavailable; however, an order of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR, changing the premilitary and physical training programs of *tekhnikum* students, in accordance with the 13 August 1946 decree, has been included instead. A section devoted to conjecture on the draft exemption of graduate students has also been included.

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## I. MILITARY TRAINING

A. Elementary and Premilitary Training of Youth

The 1 September 1939 Law on Universal Military Service was published in Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR, No 32, 1939. Articles 75 through 79 are as follows:

Article 75. Elementary military training (nachal'naya voyennaya podgotovka) of students is given in all schools, beginning with the 5th to 7th grades, inclusive.

Article 76. Two hours in the 6-day school week program are to be set aside for elementary military training.

Article 77. Premilitary training (doprizivnaya voyennaya podgotovka) is to be taken by:

a. Students of the last three grades (8th, 9th, and 10th) at secondary schools and equivalent educational institutions -- tekhnikums, workers faculties, factory-plant schools, etc.

b. Students at vuzes, with the exception of those who have had actual military service.

Two hours in the 6-day school week program are to be set aside for pre-military training at secondary schools and equivalent educational institutions.

Article 78. Elementary and premilitary training at educational institutions is to be carried out by military personnel attached to the staff, with the salaries of such personnel to be paid by the people's commissariats to which the institutions subordinate.

Article 79. The People's Commissariat of Defense is responsible for the administration of elementary and premilitary training.

B. Universal Military Training of Citizens of the USSR

Pravda on 18 September 1941 published the decree of the State Defense Committee on Universal Military Training of Citizens of the USSR. The decree follows:

Whereas every citizen of the USSR capable of bearing arms must be trained in military affairs in order to be prepared to defend his country with weapon in hand, and with the aim of preparing trained reserves for the Red Army, the State Defense Committee decrees:

1. Beginning 1 October 1941, to introduce compulsory military training of every male citizen of the USSR between the ages of 16 and 50.

2. To establish that compulsory military training must be conducted outside the military structure, without interrupting the work of those employed in factories, plants, sovkhoses, kolkhoses, and institutions who have been called for military training.

3. The military training schedule is to be drawn up by military commissariats in such a way as not to disrupt the normal course of work at enterprises and institutions and affect production.

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4. Military training is to be conducted on the basis of a 110-hour program.
5. During military training, particular attention is to be devoted to close-order drill, rifle, machine gun, mortar, and hand grenade proficiency, antichemical defense, entrenching and camouflage, and also to the tactical training of the individual soldier and of the squad.
6. A grade is to be entered on the draft card of those persons liable for military service who have completed the compulsory military training course; youths undergoing premilitary training are to be given a corresponding certification and are to be registered with military commissariats as having undergone compulsory military training.
7. To attract as instructors of military training, company grade and political personnel and noncommissioned officer personnel from the reserves, and to make use of the better prepared enlisted men of older age groups not yet called for active service.
8. The first to be called up for military training are the youths of the classes of 1923 and 1924, and those members of the reserves up to the age of 45 who have not had any training.
9. Responsibility for the organization of compulsory military training is placed on the People's Commissariat of Defense and its local organs.
10. To organize within the People's Commissariat of Defense a Main Administration of Universal Military Training (Vseobuch), to set up Vseobuch sections (otely) in military districts and under oblast (krai and republic) military commissariats, and to appoint 2-3 Vseobuch instructors to each rayon military commissariat.

C. Military Training of Students at Vuzes

Decree No 413, 13 April 1944, of the Council of People's Commissars USSR on Military Training of Students at Vuzes was published in the 1945 edition of Vysshaya Shkola, Osnovnyye Postanovleniya, Priказы i Instruksii (pages 127-132). The decree, along with its Supplements No 1 and 2 on military and naval training of vuz students, is presented below.

The Council of People's Commissars USSR decrees:

1. That the statute on the military training of vuz students (Supplement No 1), presented by the VKVSh [All-Union Committee on Higher School Affairs] under the Council of People's Commissars USSR and the People's Commissariat of Defense USSR, is approved.
2. That the statute on the naval training of vuz students (Supplement No 2), presented by the VKVSh under the Council of People's Commissars USSR and the People's Commissariat of the Navy USSR, is approved.
3. That military and naval training at vuzes, in accordance with the above-mentioned statutes, be introduced as of 1 September 1944.

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Supplement No 1  
Regulations on Military Training of Vuz Students

General Regulations

1. The military training of vuz students has as its aims:
  - a. The education of student youth in the spirit of selfless love for the Motherland and devotion to the Soviet state.
  - b. The training of disciplined, physically fit, hardy, Red Army reserve officers and noncommissioned officers who are masters of military science.
  - c. The training of students declared unfit for combat service, as well as of women students, for duties in the rear and auxiliary technical services of the Red Army.
2. Administration of military training is to be carried out by the People's Commissariat of Defense USSR and the VKVSh under the Council of People's Commissars USSR
3. The military training syllabus in each vuz is to be determined by the People's Commissariat of Defense USSR and the VKVSh.
4. Military training programs for vuz students are to be approved by the People's Commissariat of Defense USSR and the VKVSh
5. The military training of students is to consist of the military training course given at the vuz, and active duty encampments in troop units.
 

The following are the number of hours to be set aside for the military training of students:

  - a. For vuzes with a 5-year course of instruction, 450 hours
  - b. For vuzes with a 4-year course of instruction, 360 hours
  - c. For teachers institutes with a 2-year course of instruction, 150 hours.
6. Students undergoing military training will be called up for two active-duty encampments in troop units:
  - a. for those in a 5-year course -- between their second and third year, and fourth and fifth year.
  - b. for those in a 4-year course -- between their first and second year, and third and fourth year.

Encampments of 20 days duration each are held during the vacation period.

Students at teachers' institutes are not called up for training encampments.
7. Vuz students are given military training examinations at the end of the spring semester each year and the results entered in the students' grade book.

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Upon completion of the entire military training program students are examined by a special commission for the purpose of determining their military knowledge, and their names submitted for the awarding of the corresponding military rank.

Hheads of Military Chairs, Chiefs of  
Training Units, and Military Instructors

8. The military training of vuz students is to be carried out by heads of military chairs (kafedry) and their professorial-instructional staffs, appointed from general and officer personnel of Red Army regulars and reserves.

Note: Generals and officers appointed as chiefs and inspectors of military training sections (otdely) of people's commissariats (governmental departments), heads of military chairs, chiefs of training units, and military chair instructors from among those on active military service, remain in the regular Red Army and retain all the rights, advantages and privileges established for servicemen.

9. Heads of military chairs are appointed, transferred and dismissed by joint order of the VKVSh and the People's Commissariat of Defense USSR.

10. The position of chief of a training unit of a military chair is established in vuzes with over 500 students.

The salary of a chief of a training unit is the same as that of an instructor; however, in vuzes with over 1,500 students, his salary will be that of a senior instructor.

11. The appointment and dismissal of chiefs and inspectors of military training sections of people's commissariats (governmental departments), chiefs of training units, and military instructors is performed:

a. For those on active military service -- by the People's Commissariat of Defense USSR, with the consent of the people's commissariats (governmental departments)

b. For those in the reserve -- by the directors of vuzes, with the consent of local military commissariats

12. Chiefs and inspectors of military training sections of the VKVSh and the people's commissariats (governmental departments), heads of military chairs, chiefs of training units, and military and physical training instructors at vuzes receive the following salaries:

a. Those on active military service -- a rate not lower than that received at their last post in the Red Army

b. Those in the reserve -- a rate set for the professorial-instructional staff of vuzes by Decree No 1953, 13 September 1942, of the Council of People's Commissars USSR.

13. Time served in command positions in the Red Army as well as in positions as instructors at military educational institutions is to be added to the pedagogical experience record of heads of military chairs, chiefs of training units, and instructors of military disciplines [in the computation of salaries to be paid them].

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14. Chiefs and inspectors of military training sections of people's commissariats (governmental departments), heads of military chairs, chiefs of training units, military instructors and physical training instructors, who are in the reserve, have the right to wear their military uniform, including insignia of rank.

#### Supply of Materiel for Military Training

15. People's commissariats of defense [of republics], with estimates and costs to be borne by the People's Commissariat of Defense USSR, are responsible for supplying vuzes with training weapons, ammunition, model armaments, training programs, regulations and manuals, with people's commissariats (governmental departments) which have jurisdiction over vuzes responsible for supplying the balance of training equipment.

16. Each vuz is to set aside special quarters for use as military science study rooms and for storage of weapons and similar military training materiel, and is to equip gymnasiums, rifle ranges, firing ranges, playing fields, and gymnastic areas.

17. The head of the military chair is personally responsible for the complete storage, maintenance and strict accountability of weapons, ammunition, and other military training materiel at vuzes.

#### Supplement No 2 Regulations on Naval Training of Vuz Students

##### General Regulations

1. The naval training of vuz students has as its aims:
  - a. The education of student youth in the spirit of selfless love to the Motherland and devotion of the Soviet state.
  - b. The training of disciplined, physically fit, hardy naval reserve officers and petty officers who are masters of naval science.
  - c. The training of students declared unfit for combat service for duties in the rear and auxiliary technical services of the Navy.
2. Administration of naval training is to be carried out by the People's Commissariat of the Navy and the VKVSh, under the Council of People's Commissars USSR.
3. The naval training syllabus in each vuz is to be determined by the People's Commissariat of the Navy and the VKVSh.
4. Naval training programs for vuz students are to be approved by the People's Commissariat of the Navy and the VKVSh.
5. The naval training of students is to consist of the naval training course given at the vuz, and active training tours aboard ships or in units of the navy.

Four hundred-fifty hours are to be set aside for the naval training of students.

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6. Students undergoing naval training will be called up for two active training tours aboard ships and in units of the navy, between their second and third year, and their fourth and fifth year.

Training tours of 20 days duration each are held during the vacation period.

7. Vuz students are given naval training examinations at the end of the spring semester each year, and the results entered in the students' grade book.

Upon completion of the entire naval training program students are examined by a special commission for the purpose of determining their military knowledge, and their names submitted for the awarding of the corresponding military rank.

Heads of Naval Chairs, Chiefs of Training Units, and Professors and Instructors

8. The naval training of vuz students is to be carried out by heads of naval chairs and their professorial-instructional staffs, appointed from regular and reserve naval commissioned personnel.

Note: Officers appointed as chiefs and inspectors of naval training sections of people's commissariats (governmental departments), heads of naval chairs, chiefs of training units, and military chair instructors from among those on active military service, remain in the regular Navy and retain all the rights, advantages, and privileges established for servicemen.

9. Heads of naval chairs are appointed, transferred, and dismissed by joint order of the VKVSh and the People's Commissariat of the Navy.

10. The position of chief of a training unit of a naval chair is established in vuzes with over 500 students.

The salary of a chief of a training unit is the same as that of an instructor; however, in vuzes with over 1,500 students, his salary will be that of a senior instructor.

11. The appointment and dismissal of chiefs and inspectors of naval training sections of people's commissariats (governmental departments), chiefs of training units, and military instructors is performed:

a. For those on active military service -- by the People's Commissariat of the Navy, with the consent of the people's commissariats (governmental departments)

b. For instructors in the reserve -- by the directors of vuzes.

12. Chiefs and inspectors of naval training sections of the VKVSh and the people's commissariats (governmental departments), heads of naval chairs, chiefs of training units, and military and physical training instructors at vuzes receive the following salaries:

a. Those on active military service -- a rate not lower than that received at their last post in the Navy

b. Those in the reserve -- a rate set for the professorial-instructional staff of vuzes by Decree No 1532, 13 September 1942, of the Council of People's Commissars USSR.

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13. Time served in command positions in the Navy as well as in positions as instructors in naval educational institutions is to be added to the pedagogical experience record of heads of military chairs, chiefs of training units, and instructors of military disciplines [in the computation of salaries to be paid them].

14. Chiefs and inspectors of naval training sections of people's commissariats (governmental departments), heads of naval chairs, chiefs of training units, and naval and physical training instructors, who are in the reserve, have the right to wear naval uniforms, including insignia of rank; uniforms and shoes, furnished upon payment by the People's Commissariat of the Navy, are to be worn in accordance with regulations and during periods established for naval officers.

#### Supply of Materiel for Military Training

15. The People's Commissariat of the Navy, with estimates and costs to be borne by the navy, is responsible for supplying vuzes with training weapons, ammunition, types of combat materiel, military and naval training aids, training programs, and manuals with people's commissariats (governmental departments) which have jurisdiction over vuzes responsible for supplying the balance of training equipment.

16. The People's Commissariat of the Navy, in accordance with present norms, is to provide vuz instructors and students with rations and uniforms during their training sessions aboard ships or in units of the navy.

17. Each vuz is to set aside special quarters for use as naval science study rooms and for storage of weapons and similar military training materiel, and is to equip gymnasiums, rifle ranges, playing fields, gymnastic areas, and water sports stations with rowboats, sailboats, and launches.

18. The head of the naval chair is personally responsible for the complete storage, maintenance, and strict accountability of weapons, ammunition, and similar naval training equipment at vuzes.

#### C. Norms for Teaching Work Load of Heads of Vuz Military Chairs

The norms for the teaching work load of the heads of Vuz military chairs as stated in Section 4 of Order No 346, 5 August 1944, of the VKVSh and the Main Administration for Replacement and Activation (Glavnoye upravleniye ukomplektirovaniya i formirovaniya) of the Red Army. The order, as published in the 1945 edition of Vysshaya Shkola. Osnovnyye Postanovleniya, Prikazy i Instruktsii (pages 127-132), stated:

4. A yearly work load of 540 hours for heads of military chairs is to be established.

Chiefs of training units of military chairs are to be relieved of a compulsory teaching work load.

#### D. Staffs and Salaries of Workers of Vuz Military Chairs

Following is an excerpt from Instructional Letter No D-09-28, 23 September 1944, of the VKVSh, as published in the 1945 edition of Vysshaya Shkola, Osnovnyye Postanovleniya, Prikazy i Instruktsii (pages 127-132).

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The staffs of military chairs are drawn up by the vuzes themselves, on the basis of VKVSh instructions on the composition of staffs, together with consideration of Order 340, 5 August 1944, of the VKVSh and the Main Administration for [Replacement and] Activation of the Red Army, and the number of hours to be devoted to military training disciplines as set up by training programs.

In those cases where allowances due regular officers who are heads of chairs, chiefs of training units, and military chair instructors is more than that of the pay of professors and instructors (as established by Order No 223, 14 September 1942, of the VKVSh under the Council of People's Commissars USSR), payment of the balance is to be made to them through vouchers issued by military units and establishments of the Red Army.

#### E. Changes in Premilitary and Physical Training Programs

Order No 278/T, 7 October 1946, of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR provided for certain changes in the premilitary and physical training programs of students of tekhnikums under ministries and governmental departments. The text of this order was published in Tekhnikumy -- Srednive Spetsial'nyye Uchebnyye Zavedeniya: Postanovleniya i Prikazy (Tekhnikumy -- Secondary Special Educational Institutions: Decrees and Orders), "Sovetskaya Nauka" Publishing House, Moscow, 1947, pages 182-183. The order stated:

In accordance with Decree No 1771, 13 August 1946, and in compliance with Regulation No 11793-r, 3 October 1946, of the Council of Ministers USSR, it is directed that:

1. In the course of the 1946-1947 school year, curricula dealing with the premilitary and physical training of students in tekhnikumy (secondary special educational institutions) shall be changed, leaving the student youth with a program of 198 hours, at the rate of 2 hours per week for each course, of which one hour shall be spent at military and one hour at physical training.
2. Military training for female students shall be abolished, keeping the physical training program at 99 hours, at the rate of one hour per week for each course.
3. Curricula shall provide for the carrying out of 20-day encampments during the annual vacations of second-year students (17 school days, at the rate of 6 hours a day, for a total of 102 hours).
4. In technicums having only female students, the position of military training director shall be abolished and replaced by that of director of physical training, who shall be paid at the same rate as the military training director of the technicum.

The curtailment of the military and physical training course makes it incumbent upon directors of educational institutions, military training directors, and directors of physical training to devote serious attention to improving the quality of studies conducted, and simultaneously to take measures to develop mass military and sports work.

The Administration for the Direction of Tekhnikumy of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR shall reach agreement on the question of making changes in premilitary and physical training programs with the Ministry of the Armed Forces USSR.

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## II. DRAFT EXEMPTION

A. Exemption of Students

Paragraphs 5 and 7 and Supplements 3 and 4 of Decree No 996, 15 September 1943 of the Council of People's Commissars USSR discussed measures and procedures for granting stipends at vuzes and tekhnikum and the exemption of students from induction into the Red Army. The decree, as published in the 1945 edition of Vyssshaya Shkola, Osnovnyye Postanovleniya, Prikazy i Instruksii (pages 73-81), stated:

The Council of People's Commissars USSR Decrees:

5. To exempt from induction into the Red Army:
  - a. All students at vuzes listed in Supplement No 3
  - b. Students in their final and next to final year at remaining vuzes
  - c. All students at tekhnikum listed in Supplement No 4
  - d. Students in their final year at remaining tekhnikum
7. Decree No 32, 8 January 1943, of the Council of People's Commissars USSR [test unavailable] on the exemption of students from induction into the Red Army is rescinded.

Supplement No 3  
List of Vuzes, Students of Which Are Exempted From  
Induction into the Red Army

People's Commissariat of the Aviation Industry

1. Voronezh Aviation Institute
2. Kazan' Aviation Institute
3. Kuybyshev Aviation Institute
4. Moscow Aviation Institute
5. Moscow Aircraft Technology Institute
6. Rybinsk [now Scherbakov] Aviation Institute [The Institute was not listed in the 1949 handbook for prospective students and is believed to have been abolished.]
7. Khar'kov Aviation Institute

People's Commissariat of Munitions

8. Ivanovo Chemical Technology Institute
9. Kazan' Chemical Technology Institute
10. Kuybyshev Industrial Institute

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11. Moscow Institute of Mechanics [Became the Engineering-Physics Institute in 1954.]

## People's Commissariats of Armaments

12. Leningrad Institute of Military Mechanics  
 13. Leningrad Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics  
 14. Moscow Higher Technical School imeni N. E. Bauman  
 15. Tula Institute of Mechanics

## People's Commissariat of Shipbuilding

16. Far Eastern Polytechnic Institute imeni V. V. Kuybyshev  
 17. Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute  
 18. Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin  
 19. Ni'kolayev Shipbuilding Institute

## People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy

20. Krivoy Rog Ore Mining Institute  
 21. Magnitogorsk Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
 22. Moscow Steel Institute  
 23. Siberian Metallurgical Institute  
 24. Ural Industrial [now Polytechnic] Institute

## People's Commissariat of Nonferrous Metallurgy

25. Irkutsk Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
 26. Kazakh Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (5). [A 1950 notice of enrollment of new students specified that all students at the institute were deferred from army service.]  
 27. Moscow Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold  
 28. Ordzhonikidze Institute of Nonferrous Metals [Now part of the North Caucasus Institute of Mining and Metallurgy?]

## People's Commissariat of the Coal Industry

29. Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute  
 30. Leningrad Mining Institute  
 31. Moscow Mining Institute

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- 32. Sverdlovsk Mining Institute
- 33. Donets Industrial Institute

People's Commissariat of Electric Power Stations

- 34. Ivanovo Power Engineering Institute
- 35. Moscow Power Engineering Institute
- 36. Moscow Peat Institute

People's Commissariat of the Machine-Tool Industry

- 37. Moscow Machine-Tool and Tool Institute
- 38. Leningrad Machine-Tool and Tool Institute [The Institute was not listed in the 1949 handbook for prospective students and is believed to have merged with the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute.]

People's Commissariat of Medium Machine Building

- 39. Moscow Automotive Mechanics Institute
- 40. Zaporozh'ye [Agricultural] Machine Building Institute
- 41. Ordzhonikidzegrad Machine Building Institute [now the Bezhitsa Transport Machine Building Institute]

People's Commissariat of the Tank Industry

- 42. Stalingrad Institute of Mechanics

People's Commissariat of Heavy Machine Building

- 43. Khar'kov Institute of Mechanics and Machine Building [Became part of the Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute in 1949]
- 44. Omsk Machine Building Institute

People's Commissariat of the Petroleum Industry

- 45. Groznyy Petroleum Institute
- 46. Moscow Petroleum Institute imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin
- 47. Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute imeni M. Azizbekov

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## People's Commissariat of the Chemical Industry

- 48. Moscow Chemical Technology Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev
- 49. Moscow Chemical Machine Building Institute
- 50. Dnepropetrovsk Chemical Technology Institute
- 51. Khar'kov Chemical Technology Institute

## People's Commissariat of the Rubber Industry

- 52. Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology imeni M. V. Lomonsov

## People's Commissariat of Construction

- 53. Moscow Construction Engineering Institute imeni V. V. Kuybyshev
- 54. Gor'kiy Construction Engineering Institute imeni V. P. Chkalov
- 55. Kuybyshev Construction Engineering Institute [Became a Hydraulic Engineering Institute in 1951.]
- 56. Leningrad Construction Engineering Institute
- 57. Novosibirsk Construction Engineering Institute

## VKVSh (All-Union Committee for Higher School Affairs)

- 58. Georgian Industrial [now Polytechnic] Institute imeni S. M. Kirov
- 59. Yerevan Polytechnic Institute imeni K. Marx
- 60. Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin
- 61. Central Asiatic Industrial Institute
- 62. Gor'kiy Industrial [now Polytechnic] Institute
- 63. Tomsk Industrial [now Polytechnic] Institute
- 64. Novocherkassk Industrial [now Polytechnic] Institute
- 65. Moscow Architectural Institute.

## Moscow State Economics Institute

[Not listed in Decree No 996, 15 September 1943. Decree No 178, 28 January 1945, of the Council of People's Commissars USSR, published in the 1948 edition of Vysshaya Shkola, Osnovnyye Postanovleniya, Priказы i Instruktsii (pages 113-114) reorganized the Moscow Planning Institute into the State Economics Institute, extending the provisions of Decree No 996 to the institute, exempting its undergraduate students from the draft. The 1945 decree also specifically exempted the institute's graduate students from the draft. The institute trains specialists for the system of the State Planning Commission of USSR.]

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People's Commissariat of Railways

66. Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers
67. Leningrad Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers
68. Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute of Signalling and Communications
69. Moscow Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers
70. Moscow Electromechanical Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers
71. Novosibirsk Institute of Military Railroad Transport Engineers
72. Rostov Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers
73. Tashkent Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers
74. Tomsk Electromechanical Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers
75. Tbilisi Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers
76. Khar'kov Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers
77. Khabarovsk Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers

People's Commissariat of the River Fleet

78. Gor'kiy Institute of Water Transport Engineers

People's Commissariat of the Maritime Fleet

79. Odessa Institute of Water Transport Engineers [Now the Institute of Maritime Fleet Engineers]

People's Commissariat of Mortars

80. Odessa Industrial [now Polytechnic] Institute
81. Rostov [Agricultural] Machine Building Institute

People's Commissariat of Communications

82. Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications
83. Moscow Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications

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Supplement No 4  
List of Tekhnikums, Students of Which are Exempted From  
Induction Into the Red Army

Tekhnikums of the People's Commissariat of:

1. The Aviation Industry
2. The Petroleum Industry
3. The Coal Industry
4. Electric Power Stations
5. Ferrous Metallurgy
6. Nonferrous Metallurgy
7. The Chemical Industry
8. The Tank Industry
9. Armaments
10. Munitions
11. Railways
12. Construction
13. Mortars.

B. Conjecture on Draft Exemption of Graduate Students

Supplement No 3 to Decree No 996, 15 September 1943, on measures and procedures for granting stipends at vuzes and tekhnikums and on the exemption of students from induction into the Red Army (see part A above), lists 83 vuzes whose undergraduate students are draft exempt. Graduate students of these same vuzes, according to Supplement No 1 of this decree, receive increased stipends. It is possible, therefore, that the graduate students of these vuzes are also draft exempt, although no legislation confirming this has been found.

Supplement No 1 lists 99 vuzes whose graduate students receive increased stipends. The first 85, with two exceptions, are identical and are in the same order as the 83 vuzes listed in Supplement No 3.

The two exceptions are the Moscow Planning Institute and the Moscow Engineering Economics Institute. As noted above (Supplement 3), a 1945 decree of the Council of People's Commissars USSR reorganized the Moscow Planning Institute into the State Economics Institute. This decree extended the provisions of the 15 September 1943 decree on draft exemption to the undergraduates of this institute, and specified that the institute's graduate students were draft exempt.

No information is available on the draft status of students at the Moscow Engineering Economics Institute.

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